

GAINS MADE BY PROGRESSIVES IN SEVERAL STATES

California Electors Are Assured for Colonel Roosevelt.

SITUATION CLEARS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Action of Governor Deneen Not Considered of Much Moment By Leaders.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.
Rapid progress is making in the direction of clearing away difficulties in the way of presenting the national Progressive movement in its strongest form before the country in November.

From Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kansas, and California come reports today of important accomplishments. The attorney general of California has given an opinion that the candidates for electors, pledged to Taft, cannot go on the ticket in November as Republicans, unless Taft carries the State primary in September.

If the Roosevelt forces carry that primary their electoral ticket will go on as Republican, and the only procedure by which the Taft people can get on any ticket is nomination by petition.

Insured For Roosevelt.

This assures the thirteen electoral votes of California to Roosevelt as against Taft, though there still remains the possibility of Wilson carrying the State. Democrats profess confidence that the Taft vote, in these circumstances, will largely go to Wilson, and that it may give him a chance. However, California is powerfully Republican since it became so strongly progressive.

Like all other States in which the Republican party has been definitely seized by the Progressive movement, it has increased Republican strength, and the course of the California Democrats at Baltimore, in supporting the reactionary program, increased the disgust of Progressive California Democrats. They are disposed, in great numbers, to support Roosevelt.

There is no uncertainty in anybody's mind about the result of the September primary; Roosevelt will carry it, nominate his electoral ticket, and get it on the ballot as Republican.

Situation in Kansas.

In Kansas the Progressives won just the same sort of victory. Last week the Taft managers in that State, in an attempt to put a stop to the primary election, brought from putting on the primary ballot the names of eight electoral candidates who have declared for Roosevelt. The Roosevelt people at once went to the State supreme court and asked a writ of mandamus, compelling the clerks to put on the Roosevelt ticket. This motion was submitted Saturday and announcement of its decision in favor of the Roosevelt contention comes today.

Kansas Republicans will be nominated, to go on the November ballot as the regular Republicans. As in California, there is considered to be no doubt of the outcome. The Roosevelt electors will win.

In Pennsylvania a different situation exists. There have been reports of friction between Colonel Roosevelt and some of his representatives in that State, especially Senator Flinn and Editor Van Valkenburg.

Favored Joint Ticket.

The Pennsylvania Progressives favored a plan of having a joint electoral ticket, that is, leaving the pro-Roosevelt electoral nominees on the Republican ticket, and also putting them on the Progressive ticket, with an agreement that if they received more votes as Progressives, then they should vote for Roosevelt, if they received more votes as Republicans, they should support Taft.

There are probably thirty of the thirty-eight electoral nominees who favor Roosevelt, and would subscribe to such an agreement as this, for the other eight places, independent nominees would be put on the Progressive ticket alone.

Senator Flinn believed this would assure the solid Pennsylvania vote to Roosevelt. The colonel was disposed to drop the whole idea of fusion and refer.

(Continued on Second Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

FORECAST FOR THE DISTRICT.
Fair, slightly warmer tonight. Wednesday fair, warmer.

| TEMPERATURES. | |
|---------------|-------------|
| U. S. BUREAU. | APFLECK'S. |
| 8 a. m. 68 | 8 a. m. 72 |
| 9 a. m. 68 | 9 a. m. 72 |
| 10 a. m. 69 | 10 a. m. 73 |
| 11 a. m. 72 | 11 a. m. 75 |
| 12 noon 73 | 12 noon 76 |
| 1 p. m. 74 | 1 p. m. 77 |
| 2 p. m. 74 | 2 p. m. 78 |

TODAY'S TIDE TABLE.
High tides—3:10 a. m. and 3:49 p. m.;
low tides—10:01 a. m. and 10:08 p. m.

SUN TABLE.
Sun rises—4:31 Sun sets—7:21

MOURNED DEAD TEN YEARS, MAN RETURNS HOME

Twining City Young Man Spent Time in the Far West.

SUDDEN APPEARANCE SURPRISES FAMILY

Father and Mother of John F. Ellis Fail to Recognize Him At First.

Mourned as dead for more than ten years by his parents and relatives, John F. Ellis startled a community when he appeared in the flesh last night at the family home, 2221 Prout street, Twining City, and greeted his kinsfolk and friends of other days.

Controlling his emotions by a strong effort for the ordeal that he realized was ahead of him, young Ellis sauntered up to the little porch of the frame dwelling on which were seated James R. Ellis, his father; Mrs. Ellis, the mother, and Mrs. Etta Passagno, a married sister. It was hard for him to locate the little home, for the family had moved since he left Twining City, and it required some persuasion on his part to get a couple of young men, to whom he revealed his identity, to accompany him to the house.

Doubted His Identity.

They had given up hope that he would ever appear again, and were incredulous. Still, they agreed to go with him and witness the interview.

Young Ellis first appealed to his father. "Do you know me?" was his query. Mr. Ellis shook his head negatively. Then Mrs. Ellis was called upon by her son. "Don't you know me?" cried the young man. Mrs. Ellis said she did not. Then, Mrs. Passagno, who was a little girl when John left home, after scanning the young man's features searchingly, exclaimed excitedly, "Why mother, it's John!"

Scores Visit His Home.

The news of the return of the young man spread quickly about Twining City. In a few moments the small dwelling was crowded with relatives and friends. There were 100 people present when he first appeared. He smiled grimly when told that it was supposed he was dead. "We never expected to see him alive," said Mr. Ellis during a calm in the greetings between Ellis and his former friends. "Still, there was not a night in all the ten years that his name and myself did not think of him. We wondered whether he was alive, and, O, we did so wish that he would let us hear from him if he were in the land of the living. But the years passed by and John sent no message. Then it was that we were forced to give up hope of ever beholding him again."

"My customers at the city market became interested in the story," continued Mr. Ellis, "and day after day I have been asked whether John had been heard from. It was only today that a query of this kind was made of me. Some of my customers who went to Seattle, Wash., and other cities in this country came to me and promised their aid in trying to locate the boy in those far-off places, but none of them succeeded. A daughter of the Rev. W. G. Davenport, at Anacostia, who went several years ago to the Northwest to live, was among those who tried to help us, but she, too, failed."

Joy Overcomes Mother.

Mrs. Ellis was almost too overjoyed to speak. "He's home again," she sobbed, "and we must see that he never leaves us again."

Relating the story of his life during the past ten years Ellis said that he went first to Baltimore, where he remained only a short time, going on to the coal regions in Pennsylvania, where he worked for one year. Then he traveled to La Platte, Neb., and worked as a boiler maker for three years. Next he enlisted in the nineteenth Regular Infantry, being a member of Company "A," and was sent to the Philippines. This was in 1906, and he remained there until 1909, when he was mustered out of the service at San Francisco.

Cooked in Mining Camp.

The Pacific coast was his roaming place for the succeeding several years, and he worked as a cook in a mining camp near Seattle, Wash. Then a longing for the old folks and for a sight of home became strong in him. He resolved to strike out for Washington. After much delay from one cause or another he arrived here last night, going directly to Twining City. He met Frank Miller and a man named Frather, whom he knew, but they did not know him and could not believe it was John Ellis to whom they were talking. They decided to go with him to the family home and see.

Ellis was a high school boy, twenty-two years old, when he left Twining City. There was opposition to his enlistment with the District troops at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. Then he disappeared. Those who have not actually died are living in tents outside the city limits.

Army Flyers Who Will Participate in War Game



PHOTOS BY G. Y. BUCK

CAPT. CHARLES D. F. CHANDLER.

POSTOFFICE BILL SHORTENS HOURS OF MANY CLERKS

Thousands of Postal Employees Affected by Provision Reported to Senate.

One of the most important features of the postoffice bill, which was reported to the Senate today by Senator Bourne, is that the eight hours which postal employees are compelled to work shall not extend over a period of more than ten consecutive hours.

The clerks and carriers of the Postoffice Department have been working for this legislation for many months. The House put in a provision of this kind. The Senate committee has adopted it with the exception that the House provision would have been effective July 1, whereas the Senate committee made the effective date March 4 of next year.

Many thousands of postal employees, carriers and clerks, in the United States, including those in Washington, will be favorably affected. Hitherto, postal employees have had to work so that their time would be scattered in two or three hour shifts over as high as eighteen hours of the day. This had been a hardship, but the Postoffice Department has fought the change and insisted it would involve much expense.

Members of the House who have been urging the legislation will try to get the bill changed in conference so the provision will become effective in January.

The Senate committee agreed to Section 6 of the bill guaranteeing postal employees a hearing before dismissal. But the proviso expressly permitting employees to join organizations was stricken out.

The Senate committee accepted the House provision for relief of the widows or next of kin of the three mail clerks who were killed with the Titanic. They were J. S. Marsh, O. S. Woody, and W. L. Gwinn.

BEEF TRUST FACES HOUSE INVESTIGATION

Judiciary Committee, Through Subcommittee, to Start Inquiry.

Immediate investigation of the "Beef trust," if the impeachment trial of Judge Archbald, of the Commerce Court, in the Senate is postponed until the House Judiciary Committee, to proceed ahead with the packers' probe this summer through a subcommittee, even if the Archbald trial keeps seven members of the committee busy.

Earthquake in Mexico.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, July 23.—Earthquake shocks, which have continued at intervals since the severe shake of a few days ago, have completely terrified the inhabitants. The city is almost deserted. Those who have not actually died are living in tents outside the city limits.

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18-YEAR-OLD GIRL HAD NO TROUBLE BUYING LIQUOR

Jury Finds Proprietor of Grand Hotel Guilty of the Sale.

POLICE SAY PLACE IS BADLY CONDUCTED

Only Defense Is That Girl Had Said She Was Twenty-One When Questioned.

A case involving the alleged practice on the part of a certain class of hotels in Washington of selling liquors to minors, both young men and young girls, was called in the District branch of the Police Court this morning when Edward J. Gardiner, proprietor of the Grand Hotel, was charged with selling liquor to minors, and particularly to a young girl of eighteen.

The testimony showed that in the opinion of the police the Grand Hotel is badly conducted, and that it is the custom rather than the exception for minors to be served with liquor there.

The defense offered by Mr. Gardiner was that inquiry had been made of the girl as to her age, and that she had said that she was more than twenty-one years old.

This statement was denied by the girl, Lillian Sears, who stated that she had never been asked her age nor had any question been raised as to whether or not she should have whatever liquor she desired, even after the effects of the stimulants were plainly in evidence.

The verdict of guilty which was arrived at by the jury was appealed by counsel for the defense and a second trial will ensue.

This case beats out the statements regarding the conditions in palm gardens, rathskellers, and fake hotels in the Times' appeals for new legislation along the lines of the Jones-Works excise bill.

Never Denied Liquor.

The first witness in the case was Officer M. L. Howes, of the First precinct, who swore that on June 23 he went to the Grand rathskeller or summer garden, and Gardner, the proprietor, stepped up to him, and asked how he thought the place was being run. "I told him," testified the officer, "that it was not being run at all well, that there were not half a dozen minors about drinking liquor and I pointed out the table at which the Sears girl sat."

A little later I asked her age, and when she told me she was eighteen years of age, I took her into custody. She had been drinking a creme de menthe and before that, she told me, a bottle of beer."

Charles Scherer, Officer Howes' sworn brother, testified that he had asked the age of the girl.

"Did not tell you that he asked the girl several times how old she was and that she had said she was over twenty-one?"

"No."

"You do not remember that Mr. Gardiner said that to you?"

After this brief testimony the police man was excused and the girl in the case herself was called to the stand. She gave her address as B street south-east.

"How old are you?" asked the Assistant Corporation Counsel, John M. George, who was prosecuting.

"Eighteen," said the girl. "That is, I mean nineteen. I was nineteen yesterday."

"State whether you visited the Grand Rathskeller on the evening of June 23?"

"I did, in company with Robert Burch, Fannie Simpson and another girl."

"Admits Having Drinks."

"And did you have anything to drink?"

"Yes, Mr. Burch gave an order. 'Did you tell the waiter yourself what you wanted?'"

"Yes, sir; I ordered a bottle of beer and then later a creme de menthe."

"Yes, not all the beer and only part of the creme de menthe. I did not like it."

"Did any one ask your age that evening?"

"No."

"How often have you been in there before?"

"Oh, half a dozen times."

Direct examination ended at this, and Attorney Scherer immediately tried to get the witness to say that Mr. Gardiner had asked her her age, but the girl denied this.

After repeated questions Mr. Scherer said:

"Now, do you not remember his asking you or Mr. Weaver, the manager?"

"No."

"He might have and you not remember it?"

"I do not remember it."

Testimony Almost Identical.

The testimony of Officer W. R. Simpson followed, and completed the prosecution's case. This testimony was almost identical with that of Howes.

The defense began with the testimony

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COL. ROOSEVELT TAKES HELM IN EMPIRE STATE

In Vigorous Speech He Outlines Aims to New Party Workers.

WARMLY GREETED BY PROGRESSIVES

Tells Leaders Way Is Open to Put End To Rule Of Bosses.

NEW YORK, July 23.—In a characteristically vigorous speech Colonel Roosevelt today assumed personal charge of the campaign in New York State of the new progressive party.

He assured seventy-five leaders of the organization, representing every county of the State, and most of them either State committeemen or county chairmen, that there would be no let-up in the fight to overthrow both of the dominant parties.

Afterward he received personal reports from the men and counseled with them as to the best way of perfecting their local organizations.

Enthusiastic Welcome.

Colonel Roosevelt went to the party headquarters in the Metropolitan Tower direct from the Outlook. He was given an enthusiastic reception and insisted on personally meeting all of the workers before the meeting was called to order by acting State Chairman Hotchkiss. When County Chairman Coohey, of Mt. Vernon, came along, Roosevelt threw his arm about his shoulder and said:

"I'm mighty glad to see you on this job, old man. It's fine to have men like you in a movement of this kind, as it shows that it is a genuine people's movement and that both Democrats and Republicans can come in."

"It also shows that this is a party of protest against both of the old parties and their insincerity in taking up dead issues and dodging the live ones."

Roosevelt was equally enthusiastic in his greeting of J. E. Van Dusen, the county chairman from Chemung county, and of Mrs. Arthur J. Eno, Queens, who said that she was going to take the stump for him.

After the hand-shaking he was led to the platform, where Chairman Hotchkiss introduced him, saying:

"Ten days ago in this room the new Progressive party was born, with you minute men in attendance. Now I want to introduce to you of the new guard your commander-in-chief."

The famous Roosevelt smile was much in evidence as he stood waiting for applause that lasted five minutes. Then he brought a general laugh by his first words:

"I see the bull moose is a very vigorous animal, but no man knows better than I that the soundest principles and reform methods cannot be put into effect without vigorous help."

When the applause subsided Roosevelt continued:

"This new party of ours is the party of the people. It is a protest against the corruption and insincerity which now control both of the dominant parties in the United States."

Equal Opportunity.

"Our party will differ entirely from all of those now existing, because it will be the party of equal opportunity. Each member shall have an equal share in its activities and the people shall be represented not only by the party, but also in the party."

"I think that Barnes, Penrose, Guggenheim and company made a poor swap when they exchanged two delegates from California for the complete election vote of that State. And it was another bad bargain when they exchanged the electoral vote of Massachusetts for two delegates from that State."

"Now, I want to say this: I can see no good to come from swapping one set of bosses for another as has been suggested. The honest man does not like to see the voter vote for a candidate with the idea of rebuking them but they are always willing to swap favors. Barnes and Murphy, for instance, are willing to divide this State and each take half. But we will have none of that."

"We intend to take the State from both of them and we intend also to take the nation from the bosses. We intend that this Government shall become what it was intended to be, the Government of equal opportunity for all, where all shall have the same treatment and not be forced to seek their rights through the whim of the boss or the party organization."

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.

State met at 11. Postoffice appropriation bill reported. Postal employees win victory as to length of hours of service. Senator Gardner advocates parcels post. Hearing before Interstate Commerce Committee on bill to give Commerce Court power to correct errors of Interstate Commerce Commission. Hearing on Giesboro railway before District Committee. Sundry civil bill considered.

HOUSE.

House met at noon. Debate on Freeman's bill resumed. Judiciary Committee made plans to begin investigation of trust question. Congressmen of equal opportunity for all, where all shall have the same treatment and not be forced to seek their rights through the whim of the boss or the party organization.

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